## *REMARKS*

Claims 1 and 2 are all the claims pending in the present application.[1] Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Dwyer et al. (US Patent No.: 6,140,941).

With respect to independent claim 1, Applicant submits that Dwyer does not teach or suggest at least "said control microcomputer stores in said nonvolatile memory randomly generated communication registration identification data when communication is opened or when said apparatus starts up," as recited in claim 1. First, nowhere does Dwyer mention that communication registration identification data is randomly generated. In Dwyer, the contents of the alleged volatile memory is not randomly generated but is predetermined. *See col. 6., lines 45-51 of Dwyer.* For example, Dwyer describes that the ID code or serial number code is permanently stored in "factory-programmed read-only data fields". *See col. 5, line 66 to col. 6, line 2.* Also, Dwyer discloses that agency and vehicle classification information is stored, not randomly generated. *See col. 6, lines 4 to 10.*

Moreover, Dwyer does not teach or suggest that randomly generated communication registration identification data is stored in non-volatile memory when communication is opened or when said apparatus starts up. That is, nowhere does Dwyer teach or suggest that when the operations of opening communications or starting up the apparatus occur, the control microcomputer, at those moments in time, stores randomly generated communication registration

[1] On page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner mistakenly indicated that claims 1-10 are pending. The pending claims are provided herewith for your convenience.

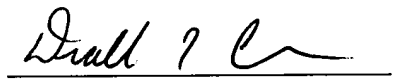
identification data in said non-volatile memory. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicant submits that independent claim 1 is patentable distinguishable over Dwyer.

With respect to independent claim 2, Applicant submits that Dwyer does not teach or suggest at least, "said control microcomputer saves in said nonvolatile memory a radio frequency at which communication was performed, "as recited in claim 2. The Examiner cites col. 5, lines 60-61 of Dwyer as allegedly satisfying the above quoted feature of claim 2, however neither the cited lines nor other portions of Dwyer even mention saving the radio frequency at which communication was performed, in said nonvolatile memory. Further, with respect to claim 2, nowhere does Dwyer teach or suggest, "...communication is performed selecting said radio frequency saved in said nonvolatile memory as a first candidate when said apparatus starts up," as recited in claim 2. The Examiner cites several different passages of Dwyer as allegedly satisfying the feature quoted in the previous sentence, however, at most, the cited passages only relate to a reader, not a transponder, transmitting messages in a predetermined radio frequency. Dwyer does not disclose that communication is performed by selecting the radio frequency that was saved in the nonvolatile memory. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicant submits that the present invention, as recited in claim 2, is patentably distinguishable over Dwyer.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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